1910

Residents

File No.: 110 of 1910

Sl. No.: 1-32

File No. 110

1910.

Collection No.

Singore Residency

7/3/47

Pros. Serial Nos.

Subject.

Duty on rectified spirits used in the manufacture of perfumes, medicines or industrial purposes.
Duty on denatured spirits

Previous References.

7 13/88
2275/94
7 459/05
7 113/09
Con 7 63/10

Later References.

7 209/15

—(G-1086)—10 3-30—1,00,000.

B. P. E.—8-1910.—1,000.

1 (88)

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

File No. 110 of 1910

Letter No. 1621. Exc dated 24: march 1910
from the Govt of India finance Dept

SUBJECT.

Tariff duty on rectified Spirits &c.

The Govt finance Dept letter may, in the first instance be forwarded to the Collector of the Nilgiris for favour of any report. Myst endorsement is put for approval.

H.
14/4/10

14/4/10 Hg. 15/4

Issued N 2357 & 9 15-4-1910

B. P. B.—5-1910.—1,000.

(87) 2

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

File No. 110 of 1910

A 3

Letter No. 2098 *dated* 6: May 1910
from the Collector, Trichinopoly.

SUBJECT.

Export duty on rectified spirits

In case on rectified spirit are exported, the proposal of the Govt of India in Finance Dept. Letter is accepted by the Collector. In the matter of perfumes, perfumed spirits or toilet preparations, the Collector is silent on the proposal, because there is no local manufacture of these articles in the District. The proposal may perhaps be recommended on general grounds.

Draft reply to the Govt of India is submitted for approval.

H.S.
19/5/10

19/5/10.

Read

Read

315

Issued No. 3057 of 2186 May 1910.

Read
The orders called for be issued on the proceedings noted in the 4th place S.4.
Entered in the Order Book.

(86)

H. P. B.—4-1910.—6,000.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

File No. 110 / 1910

Cl. 5

Letter No. 3455 *dated* 16 July 1910

from the Collector, C & M Station

SUBJECT.

License for the sale in the C & M Station of rectified spirits.

Hy X

The proposed addition of a condition to the form of Chemists' licence (Form II) may be accepted. It would have facilitated matters had the Collector sent up a draft of the necessary amendment to the existing Excise rules.

2. Presumably, the Chemists' licence for the current year has already been issued. The comparatively trivial amendment now under reference may perhaps be made when it becomes necessary to amend the rules in other respects, before time comes for the renewal of the licence for the next year. ~~If considered desirable the Collector may be asked to forward a draft of the necessary amendment.~~

H. T. U

H. 20/7/10

4(2)

The rules have been amended on 8 occasions since they were promulgated in July 1908. They were last amended on 25 Sept. 1919. As the Criminal Amendments were prepared in not a matter of urgency, the proposal may be noted for consideration when ~~it~~ in December next by which time the rules might probably call for revision in other respects as well.

Rules Amt. No 618 of 5th July 1920

Fly D.

Needs for note.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

22/7/20

Ref

may be noted for insertion at a convenient time as proposed.

HG. 23/7

JM 27/7

B. P. B.—4-1910.—8,000.

(59) 5

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

File No. 110 of 1910.

D. 6

Letter No. 2715-2726.46 *dated* 18. April 911

from the Govt of India, Dept of Commerce & Industry

SUBJECT.

Trade in locally made rectified spirit.

A copy of the Govt of India letter may be forwarded to the Collector, Coorg Station, for information ~~& guidance~~ with reference to the Correspondence ending with his letter No. 2098 of the 1. May 1910 & guidance. Draft endorsement is subd for approval.

H.
4/5/11

PRBo
5/5

S.7. Issued no. 2796 dated the 9th May 911.

(83)

Office Note.

Mis N.110
1911

Letter No. 3087 *dated* 7th August 1911

A.S

from the Collector, Port of Statesman of Bengalore.

SUBJECT.

Goods or effects manufactured in India beyond the limits of which India is imported into the Port of Statesman of Bengalore

In the circumstances represented, the draft notification, framed by the Collector as revised in general may, if approved, be accepted & issued -

In the matter of amendments proposed in the Excise Rules, the Collector may, if approved, be asked to include them in the Consolidated draft notification called for in para: 2 of this office letter No. 4694, dated the 7th August 1911 -

Submitted for orders -

A.S.
15/8/11

17/8/11

Please refer Mr. R. to our letter at S. 196 & suggest the incorporation of the notifications in the Consolidated draft we have asked for in preparation.

PBW
19/8

P. T. O

S.196. Mis 371
(D) 94

+ 7+ 275
1911

Two drafts sent for approval -

A.S 19/8/11 Rejected

Rest.

Please See Serials 1, 4 & 6. Notification may issue & draft to Collector asking him to incorporate the amendments shown in the general draft (vide by letter at Ser. 196 of 7 459½ & notes therein pages 1 to 3).

Flag D.

PBW.
21/8

21/8

Notification issued NWFG dt 23-8-1911 | PR 9

Letter to Collector issued No 5100 dt 23-8-1911 | PR 10

No obligation for binding not be written on.

Mark 1 up blanks not to be written on.

(81)

Office Note.

File No. H&S 7/1910

Letter No. 4148 *dated* 23rd September 1915

from The Secretary, Govt of Bombay, Home Dept

SUBJECT.

Denatured spirits, &c.

F.A.

This is a subject about which I know nothing. But para 4 of the letter of 26/8 opens with an expressed desire to reduce the restrictions to which the producer of commercial spirit in India is now subject.

Although the Station at present gets what it requires from abroad, is it not possible that, if restrictions were removed or reduced, local manufacture might spring up ? This is I think, the sort of question in which Mr Chatterton is interested & it may even come within the scope of experiments which are, or may be, conducted at the Institute of Science.

I am inclined to think therefore that it would be well to communicate the views of the Govt of India to the Dar[illegible] & to invite their suggestions, if any, before we reply to Govt.

29/9/1915

Draft submitted for approval.

29/9/15 29/9 30/9

S.14.

Issued No. 7264 & 5th October 1915.

S. L.—R. F. B.—24014.—250,000

P.T.O.

Letter No. 696. Mail of the 18th January 1916 from the Lyon Durban.

C.1.5.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

The Lyon Durban. Leave no suggestions to offer in the matter. The matter is not of any importance in the State

The last letter of the Lyon in which has been suspended pending the reference to the Durban may now proceed if approved unless it be considered necessary in the circumstances to reply to the Lyon's letter.

P.S. Letter is not quite necessary

19/1/16

No 19/1

Done as advised

Issued as 559 of 22nd January 1916

S.16.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

(79)

Office Note.

File No. 110/1910.

S.22

Letter No. 54-G.D, dated the 8th Jany 1917
from the Govt of India, Dept of Commerce & Industry

SUBJECT.

Regarding denatured spirit of local manufacture.

O S.13
"denatured" means rendered unfit for human consumption in the manner prescribed

S.16
Q

No denatured spirit is manufactured locally and all the denatured spirit consumed in the States is imported from abroad. The Govt of India have been informed of this fact.

It seems that, as pointed out in S.16, there is no need to take action in the matter.

C.M. States of Bangalore.

If approved, this letter may be filed.

C.S. 19/1/17

19/1

Sec 20-1-17

(78)

Office Note.

File No. 110/1910

Letter No. 7647-170, dated the 23rd August 1916

S.18 from the Govt of India, Dept of Commerce & Industry.

SUBJECT.

Reduction of excise duty on locally produced rectified spirit for use in certain processes.

The Collector may be consulted in the matter.

Draft submitted for approval.

CKS 5/9/16. AO 5/9 — 6.9.16.

S.19 Issued no. 6438 S 12th September 1916.

Letter No. 4261, dated the 4th October 1916, from the

S.20 Collector, C.H. Station of Bangalore

Draft letter of Govt of India is submitted for approval.

CKS 9/10/16. AO 10/10

Read.

Any issue?

— 12-10-16

HVC 12.10

Issued No 7335-S 18-10-16

— Law 14.10.16

S.21

S. I.—S. F. B.—6-10-16.—10,000

(77)

Margin for binding not to be written on.

Letter No. 6765-G, dated the 18th June 1917
from the Govt of India, ~~Foreign & Political Dept~~
of Commerce & Industry.

Please see Nos. 18 and 21.

Draft submd for approval.

21/6/17

21/6/17

21.6.17

Resolve

Pages 18, 21 & L.U.C. for approval & sig.

21.6.17

What action has been taken on
proposal to withdraw our L.U.C.

21-6-17

Resolve

Vide draft below which
is about to issue, a copy of L.U.C.
is being sent to the Collector
Coimbatore. Similar steps will be taken
with regard to the modification
in Secret Order in Council
by the Govt of India.

Similar action is being
taken in regard to Coorg

within jurisdiction

Notes—*continued*

Margin for binding not to be written on.

(76)

On a separate receipt—

22/6

Mentn. Issue

Wrc

23. VI

24/6

S.24.

Issued No. 4949 & 28th June 917

S. 2—E. P. B.—6-1914—15,000.

(75)

Margin for binding not to be written

Office Note.

File No. 110/1910

S.25

Letter No. 10658, *dated* the 2nd October 1918

from the Govt. of India, Dept. of Commerce & Industry.

SUBJECT.

Issue of rectified spirit free of duty for teaching & research purposes in educational institutions.

(1) Please see Sls. 21, 23 & 24 & the Enc.

As the rectified spirit used in the Chemical Station of Bangalore is manufactured in the Central Distillery, Bangalore, under the control of the Mysore Govt.

para 2 of S. 21.

A copy of the D. no. with enclosures may be sent to the Collector for necessary action.

Draft submd for approval.

Case. 31/10/18 — AS 31/10 — 2.XI

S. 26. Issued no. 7749 & 12th November 1918.

S. 27. Letter No. 4650, dated the 9th July 19 from the Collector, Coimbatore

(2) Please see S. 25826 and 7 free Note above.

L. R. may be filed, if approved

Kra 11.7.19 — AS 11/7 — JPR 12/7.

S. 1.—R. P. B.—2-1917.—6,000.

No.1621-Exc.

Government of India.

Finance Department.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1910.

-----000-----

From

The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to the excise duty on rectified spirits. Under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act 1910, the tariff duty on spirits used in drugs, medicines or chemicals has been fixed at a lower rate than the duty on other potable spirits. Rectified spirits however are chargeable with the higher rate; and the result may be some hardship on manufacturing chemists in India, so far as they import rectified spirits for their business.

2. It has been suggested - and the suggestion has been informally accepted by certain large Calcutta firms - that this hardship may be avoided if rectified spirits made in India can be procured by manufacturing chemists at a rate of duty not exceeding Rs.7-13-0 per proof gallon. The Government of India have no objection to this course; and I am to ask that, if you concur arrangements may be made to supply bona fide chemists with locally-manufactured rectified spirits on the terms indicated and subject to such safeguards as may be considered necessary.

E. P. E.—3-1910.—1,000.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Serial No. 2
File No. 110 '10

[DRAFT.]—For approval.

From

MAJOR W. G. GREY, I. A.,

1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

~~To~~

No. 2398
Dt. 19th April 1910.
A1

[Here enter Govt. of India, Finance Deptt. Letter No. 1621 Exc. of the 24th March 1910.]

A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded to the Collector, Location of Hongalore, for favour of early report.

19/4
First Asstt. Resr.

A1.
14/4/10 14/4/10

16.4.10

N
16.4.10

7/5 (70)

RESIDENT'S OFFICE
BANGALORE
Letter No. 2619
Date of Receipt 7-5-10

3

No. 2098

R. P. B.—9-09—300.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR,
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

Dated 6 *May* 1910.

FROM

F. J. Richards, Esq., I. C. S.,
COLLECTOR,
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION,
BANGALORE.

To

Major. W. G. Grey. I.A.,
~~The~~ FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter No. 1621-Exc., dated the 24th March 1910 forwarded with your ~~Enclosure~~ endorsement No. 2398 dated----April 1910 regarding the excise duty on rectified spirits.

2. In reply, I beg to state that, as the local manufacturing chemists such as Messrs. J. B. Forster, W.E. Smith etc who pay duty on Indian made rectified spirit at the rate of Rs. 9-6-0 per proof gallon suffer in the competition with imported drugs, medicines or chemicals the spirit in which is assessed at the rate of Rs. 7-13-0 under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act 1910, there appears to be no objection to conceding the lower rate of duty to bonafide manufacturing chemists, provided they register themselves as such, and maintain an accurate account of the receipt and expenditure of rectified spirit showing the purpose for which it was employed. In order to enable them to do so and to adopt such safeguards as may be considered necessary, Mr. Sherman proposes to obtain a chemists' License form from Madras and report later on, as

(65)

No. 3057.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. S. M. FRASER, C. I. E.,
RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Finance Department.

Dated Bangalore, 21st May 1910.

Sir,

With refernce to your letter No.1621-Exc., dated the 24th March 1910, regarding the Excise Duty on rectified spirits, I have the honour to state that bona fide chemists in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be permitted to obtain locally manufactured rectified spirits on the terms indicated by the Government of India and subject to such safeguards as may be considered necessary.

2. The proposal to extend a similar concession to manufacturers of perfumes, perfumed spirits or toilet preparations, in India, to which I see no objection on general grounds, is not at present applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore where there are no manufacturers of the classes specified.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. M. Fraser
Resident.

(67)

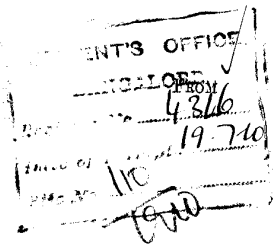
R/ P. B.—9-09—300. 5

No. 3455
E. 2.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR,

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

Dated 16 Jul *1910.*



F. J. Richards, Esq., I. C. S.,
COLLECTOR,
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION,
BANGALORE.

To Major. W. G. Grey. I. A.,
~~THE~~ FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE.

SIR,

Ref. A (received as Repr at Govt Office) With reference to your letter No. 3938 dated the 28th June 1910, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Madras form of a license to sell rectified spirits together - with a copy of Excise Superintendent's No. 914 dated the 11th July 1910 and to state that rule 5 of the special conditions - contained on page 4 of the Madras form may be added as condition 5 in form 11 contained in the Honourable the Resident's --- Notification No. 55 dated the 11th July 1908.

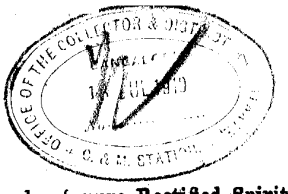
Enc. X

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

F J Richards
Collector.

Fin 1577/10

R. P. B —6-1910.—200.



Form F. L. 13.

License for the sale of pure Rectified Spirits only by Chemists and Druggists and other firms or persons duly authorized in that behalf.

I, , Collector of the District of

under the provisions of the Madras Abkári Act, 1886, in consideration of the payment of a sum of Rs. 10, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, hereby license you, , to sell pure Rectified Spirits from your shop at during the official year ending 31st March 1911, subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said , viz.:—

General Conditions applicable to all Abkári and Opium Licenses.

1. Contract suppliers of country spirits are prohibited from holding within their contract areas any interest in the retail vend of arrack or in the vend of other intoxicating liquors such as toddy, foreign liquor and beer, and from employing any person who has such interest. This prohibition does not extend to the wholesale supply of foreign liquor or of rectified spirit to licensed vendors; nor does it prevent them from holding an interest in the retail sale of country spirits in areas other than those for which they have been granted the supply contract, or from holding ganja and opium shops either within or without their contract areas.

2. The limits within which sales under any abkári or opium license may be carried on will be specified by the Collector at the time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside those limits is prohibited.

3. Sales must be conducted in a suitable building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept locked at night. In the case of arrack shops and taverns in Municipalities, or towns having a population of 20,000 and over the shop premises shall have no doors except into the main street; there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress in any other direction: the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the shop shall not be used as a place of residence save by the vendor and his family or caretakers.

4. Except in the case when two or more foreign liquor licenses are held by one person, sales under each license issued must be in different premises (chemists and druggists and medical practitioners excepted). The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor is prohibited. But intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking may be prepared and sold in shops licensed for the sale of opium. In shops which are clearly of a superior character private bars may be sparingly allowed by the Collector, under a special license to be granted by him free of fee, provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop or through a separate door clearly labelled, or provided with a proper signboard to show its nature.

5. A sign-board must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the license under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and, in the case of taverns and wholesale depots, in English also. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

6. All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose except the manufacture of intoxicating drugs in accordance with the terms of a license. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops (*vide* condition 25 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug found unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with, and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department are empowered to destroy such as are found unfit for consumption or use.

7. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 14 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment of such persons in shops or depots for the sale of the same are prohibited. The Divisional Officer may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in depots or shops and forbid the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

8. No depot or shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 9 P.M. except under special authority. In Madras sales after 9 P.M. will be allowed only in special cases under separate licenses and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Collector.

9. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

10. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

11. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

12. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or native soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also to close any shops temporarily in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shop-keeper shall on his own motion close his depot or shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

13. The Collectors may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure or the opening of new depots and shops within limits as to number to be fixed by the Board of Revenue in their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the sites selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the lease and no such changes as affect the interests of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under special sanction of the Board. Tahsildars may at any time permit the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

14. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. This power in regard to country spirits and toddy may also be exercised by Divisional Officers. Such licenses shall ordinarily be granted to the shop-keepers who usually supply the locality or to the representatives of the renter. Their period shall not exceed ten days, and the fee to be paid therefor shall be fixed at the discretion of the officer issuing licenses.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(*a*) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the license—

(1) to sailors of the Royal Navy, soldiers and the members of their families, or

(2) to any other person living in barracks;

(*b*) (1) to persons whom a vendor knows, or has reason to believe to be camp followers, *i.e.*, all class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments;

(2) to Police men, excise officers and Railway servants when on duty; or

(*c*) in any circumstances, to any—

(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police;

(2) child under fourteen years of age;

(3) insane person; or

(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

Note.—The restrictions in (*a*) and (*b*) do not apply to Native soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments.

16. No privilege of supply or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

17. No holder of any abkári or opium license will be allowed, without special permission from the Collector, to possess any interest in any abkári or opium license in any foreign territory or British territory in which the duty is lower, adjacent to the district in which he holds his license.

18. Depots and shops must be kept open unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorized under condition 12 or 13 *supra* and such supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Shops not opened by dates to be fixed by the Collector shall be liable to be resold at the risk of the licensees.

19. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold in shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict credit sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of standing and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

20. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such minimum * or maximum † prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

21. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed ‡ for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed

* { For liquor shops—*Vide* Board's Notification No. 5, dated 1st February 1910. ‡
For ganja shops—Two annas per tola of ganja.
In Madras Town—Ten annas per tola of ganja.

† For opium shops in the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari districts, and in the taluks of Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem of the Kistna district, an uniform rate of one rupee per two tolas has been fixed.

‡

Arrack.	Toddy.	Ganja.	Opium.
One-sixth of a gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is generally one dram.	One gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is one dram. In the Kurnool Municipality 24 drams.	Five tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantities.	In the Agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, any quantity up to such limit not exceeding six tolas as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe, and elsewhere three tolas of opium or preparations therefrom other than morphia or preparations for smoking; five seers of poppy-heads.

premises without a valid permit; nor shall liquor or intoxicating drug be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

22. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form.* The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The account books may be obtained from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all Circle offices on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the license and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

23. Such returns and information as may be required by the Divisional Officer from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

24. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

25. The officers authorized to inspect licensed shops and depots are—

(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and

(2) any officer of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use and the liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensees, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it comes within the scope of their duty.

26. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the Inspector of the Circle or any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

27. The amount for which the privilege has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government Treasury on or before the † 10th of each month beginning with April or October as the case may be. Fees for depots should be prepaid.

28. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

29. Any sum due by a licensee may be collected † under the Revenue Recovery Act or adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him at the commencement of the lease. He shall be bound to replace any sums adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Tahsildar.‡

30. Power is further reserved to Revenue officers to suspend † licenses in case of failure of payment of kists or (in the case of toddy) tree-tax also on the due dates. In the case of arrack, toddy, ganja and beer shops and taverns, this power will be exercised by Tahsildars, ‡ in the case of opium shops by Divisional Officers and in other cases by the Collectors.

31. In the event of suspension of a license for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be re-sold with effect from the date of issue of license to the new purchaser or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to gain, if any, which accrues. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion, allow sales to continue pending re-sale or other disposal of the privilege.

32. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

33. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee—

Either (*a*) fine up to Rs. 50,

or (*b*) forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee.

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

Note.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed.

34. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkári Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the confirmation of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

35. Licensees are bound to report to the Divisional Officer all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the Abkári Opium laws or of engagements entered into by them and to comply with the Divisional Officer's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission.

36. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department are absolutely prohibited.

* The only toddy shops to which this condition applies at present are those in the Madras Town Circle.

† Shops are liable to be resold for failure to pay kists only after the 20th. In the meantime interest will be levied. In the Madras Town, however, separate orders are in force.

‡ Includes Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge.

37. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

38. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Abkari / Opium laws and, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

Special Conditions applicable to Licenses for the sale of pure Rectified Spirits only by Chemists and Druggists and other firms or persons duly authorized in that behalf.

1. The privilege extends only to the sale of rectified spirit, which means pure rectified spirit imported from foreign territories by sea or manufactured in this country and excised at the tariff rate of duty.

2. No more than 10 imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, specially authorize) of rectified spirit shall be possessed at a time.

3. The sale of rectified spirit otherwise than for *bond fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes is prohibited.

4. No more than one reputed pint of rectified spirit shall be sold in one transaction to any private individual, nor more than two reputed quarts to any chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body, nor more than three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal Hospital.

5. Every receptacle containing spirits manufactured in India and received or kept for sale must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Spirit manufactured in India." All spirit imported in bulk and bottled in the Presidency, received or kept for sale, must bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling.

6. If the licensee holds any other license for the sale of foreign liquor on the same premises, he must keep his accounts of transactions under it separate from those under this license.

Dated the day of 191

1910—1911.

F. L. 13.

License for the sale of pure rectified Spirits only by Chemists and Druggists and other firms or persons duly authorized in that behalf.

ENGLISH.

No. 914 dated the 11th July 1910, from the Excise - Superintendent, Civil & Military Station, Bangalore to the - Collector, Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

Returned.

2. I was under the impression that the Madras form was fuller than ours, but now see it is except for 2 conditions - practically the same.

526

3. I send a copy of the Madras form and recommend the inclusion of condition 5 in our form.

"CO P Y"

C o l l e c t o r.

13/8/10

Received from Coorg office on 28.4.1911 C.C file 63/1910 16 (60)

No. 2715-2720-46

Government of India.

Department of Commerce and Industry,

(Excise).

Simla, the 14th April 1911.

OFFICE 4/5/1911 2546 110/1910

From

A.C. McWatters, Esq., I.C.S.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and

Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Sir,

I am directed to address you with reference to the letter 1e.1 from the Finance Department No. 1621 Exc., dated the 24th March 1911, on the subject of the taxation of and the regulation of the trade in locally made rectified spirit, and your reply thereto.

2. In Mr. Preston's letter above referred to it was pointed out that the imposition, under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act VIII of 1910, of a higher rate of duty on plain spirit than was imposed on spirit used in drugs and medicines placed local manufacturing chemists at a disadvantage; and it was suggested that the difficulty might be met by arranging to tax locally made rectified spirit at the rate imposed under the tariff on spirit used in drugs and medicines. Enquiry was also made as to whether it was desirable to grant a similar concession to local manufacturers of perfumed spirits and toilet preparations.

3. On the first suggestion there is fairly general agreement and I am to say that the Government of India approve of the issue of Indian made rectified spirit at Rs.7-13-0 per proof gallon to manufacturing chemists for use under suitable precautions.

4. As regards the conditions to be imposed on such use it has been pointed out by the Government of Bombay that there is a danger of fraud in the imposition of a differential rate,

especially

especially where a manufacturing chemist also holds a license for the retail sale of foreign liquor, including permission to bottle, and it is suggested as an alternative that the duty on spirit used in drugs and medicines should be raised to the same rate as that on plain spirit. I am to say that this suggestion has been noted for consideration when the tariff next comes under revision. I am, meanwhile, to ask that issues at the privileged rate should not be made to manufacturing chemists who carry on retail sale of foreign liquor on the same premises. I am to attach for information copy of a notification issued by the Government of Madras which embodies the conditions that appear to the Government of India to be generally suitable to the purpose in view.

5. The Governments of Bengal and Bombay, which are those chiefly concerned with the local manufacture of perfumed spirit, are not in favour of an extension of the concession in favour of manufacturers of perfumed spirits and toilet preparations, and no concession in this respect will therefore be given.

6. The question of levying duty on perfumed spirit in proportion to its strength at a rate equal to that applied to potable spirit, as proposed by the Government of Bombay, will also be considered when the tariff next comes under revision.

I have etc.,

Sd/- A.C. McWatters,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India

Notification. (58)

Under section 29, clauses (g), (j) and (o), of the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886, and in exercise of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the issue of rectified spirits to chemists in the presidency for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals:-

(i) The rate of duty at which rectified spirits will be issued from the local distilleries to chemists in the presidency who hold a license for its use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals, will be Rs.7-13-0 per proof gallon.

(ii) Manufacturing chemists desirous of taking advantage of the concession should apply to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business for a license to possess and use rectified spirits in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals only, the license will be issued free of fee.

(iii) The licensees will be required to enter into a bond with the Collector undertaking to use the spirits for the purpose specified in the license and no other.

(iv) No sale of the spirits will be permitted under the license.

(v) The licensees shall maintain correct accounts which should be produced for inspection on demand of any Abkari Officer of not lower rank than Sub-Inspector.

S. 3.—R. P. B.—3-1911.—3,000.

(57)

7

Fire N. 110/10

[DRAFT.]

From P. H. Wickenden Esqre I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Resident
in Mysore

[Here enter Letter N. 2718-2728-46
dated the 18th April 1911 from the
Govt of India, Dept of Commerce &
Industry.]

—

A copy of the foregoing letter,
with a copy of its enclosure,
is forwarded to the Collector,
for the Station of Bangalore, for
information & guidance with reference to
the correspondence ending with
his letter N. 2098 dated the 6th
May 1910 ~~& guidance~~.

1st Asst to Resident

10-27908-1
8/9 Dec 1911.
A.b

b.s.11

N.
4/5/11

b.s.11

(46)

R. P. B.—5-08.—300.

No. 3087. Ex 3.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

Dated 7th August 1911

Despatched. 12th

FROM W. J. Richards, ESQ., I. C. S.,
COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION,
BANGALORE.

To P. R. Warburton, Esq., I.C.S.,
~~The~~ FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE.

SIR,

With reference to your office endorsement No.2796 - dated the 6th May 1911 regarding the issue of Indian made -- rectified spirit at Rs.7-13-0 per proof gallon to manufacturing chemists for use under suitable conditions, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No.937 dated the 10th July 1911 from the Superintendent of Excise of the Station, together with a draft notification. Draft amendments of Notification No.55 dated 11th July 1908 prepared by the Excise Superintendent for the purpose are also submitted for favour of approval of the Hon'ble the Resident.

2. I beg to invite a reference in this connection to - Major Grey's letter No.3407 dated 4th June 1910 and to point out that the increase recently made in the tariff rate does not appear to automatically apply to spirits as Section 31 (1) - Clause (b) of the Excise Act XII of 1896 distinctly lays down that a duty shall be prescribed by the Local Government from time to time at such rate not exceeding the highest rate leviable under the law for the time being in force on spirit imported into British India by sea. In the case of beer, the duty has been

been fixed by Notification No.18 dated the 25th February 1910, and in the recent Opium rules it is ordered by the Government of India that the rates prescribed by the Resident may be notified in the official Gazette.

In these circumstances I would strongly recommend the issue of a notification for spirits.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Richards

Collector.

(54)

. Letter No.937 dated 10/11th July 1911, from The Superintendent of Excise, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your foot note No.R/3020 dated 11th June 1911 to Madras Board's Proceedings D. No.671 Abk., dated 9th June 1911 (herewith returned), I have the honor to enclose a draft notification prescribing the rate of duty on spirits manufactured in India beyond the limits of British India when the same is imported into the Civil and Military Station. At present duty at the tariff rate is levied - under sanction of letter from First Assistant Resident No.1220 Ex., dated 26th February 1910, I am of opinion the levy should be made under the authority of a notification having the force of law.

see 115 of file 4 of 05 C

2. I also enclose draft amendments of notification No.55, dated 11th July 1903 providing for a form of bond, and a form of - license for possession and use of rectified spirits in the - manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals.

" C o p y "

Sheristatar

11/8/11

(43)

8/12

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. , dated, Bangalore the July 1911.

mid In supersession of all previous orders and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 31, (1) clause (b) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe Rs.9-6-0 per proof gallon as the rate of duty leviable on plain rectified spirit and compound spirit, made in colour or flavour to resemble brandy, gin, rum or whisky, manufactured at any place in India beyond the limits of British India, which has been lawfully imported into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under a pass from the Superintendent of Excise.

Provided that in the case of plain rectified spirit imported by Chemists and Druggists, who hold a license for its use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals, the rate of duty shall be Rs.7-13-0 per proof gallon.

By Order.

First Assistant Resident.

(52)

Amendment of Notification No.56, dated 11th July 1908.

------oOo------

Insert the following as rule 2, and re-number the remaining rules :-

2 (i) Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists desirous of taking advantage of the concession contained in the proviso to Notification No. dated , shall apply to the Collector through the Superintendent of Excise, for a license to possess and use rectified spirit in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals only.

(ii) Licenses may be granted free of fee at the discretion of the Collector on the applicant entering into a bond (in the form annexed) undertaking to use the rectified spirit for the purpose specified in the license and for no other.

(iii) No sale of spirit will be permitted under the license.

(iv) The licensee shall maintain correct accounts - which should be produced for inspection on demand of any Excise officer of not lower rank that Sub Inspector.

2. After (11) in re-numbered rule 3 add (11 a). License to Chemists and druggists for possession and use of rectified -- spirit in the manufacture of drugs, medicines and chemicals. Free

3. After form 11 attach form 11(a).

(51)

Form 11 (a)

License to Chemists and Druggists for possession and use of rectified spirits in the manufacture of drugs, medicines ~~or~~ chemicals.

I ..... Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, hereby license you, ... residing at ....., to possess rectified spirits for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines and -- chemicals, during the year ending 31st March 19.. subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said ..... :-

CONDITIONS

1. This license extends only to the possession and use of rectified spirits in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or - chemicals.

2. The spirit shall be imported on a pass granted by the - Superintendent of Excise on payment of duty at Rs.7-13-0 per proof gallon, if the spirit was manufactured in any place in India beyond the limits of British India.

3. The spirit thus obtained shall be kept only in the place of manufacture and shall not be sold or utilised otherwise than for the purpose for which the license is granted; nor shall it be transferred to any other person.

4. The premises in which the manufacture is carried on shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of Sub Inspector; and the Superintendent of Excise shall be furnished with such information regarding the quantity of the spirit used in such manufacture, etc., as may be required by him.

5. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license in the following form. Such accounts --

(50)

together with the license, permits and the stock of spirits, shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise officer of not lower rank than Sub Inspector:-

Date	Opening balance	Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received.		Quantity used		Remarks
1	2	3		4	5		6		7
	Gals Drs	Gals	Drs		Gals	Drs	Gals	Drs	

8. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively so that officers inspecting the premises may enter the remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Superintendent of Excise or any officer authorised by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

7. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Collector to impose a fine not exceeding Rs.20/- for every such breach of such conditions, or to cancel the license forthwith.

8. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing condition shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896).

9. This license shall be revocable by the Collector with the previous sanction of the Resident for any other cause on giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated the day of 191 .

Collector.

(49)

Form of bond to be executed by Chemists and Druggists on the importation of rectified spirits into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Know all men by these presents that I/we ..... of... am/are jointly and severally bound to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees .... to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council for which payment I/we jointly and severally bind myself/ourselves and my/our legal representatives.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 191 .

Whereas the above bounden* ..... has/have been permitted to import from time to time for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals ...., rectified spirits on payment of duty at Rs.7-13-0 per proof gallon.

The conditions of this bond are :-

(1) that* ..... or his/their legal representatives shall use the rectified spirits issued to him/them only for the purpose for which license is granted, viz., the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals and for no other;

(2) that* ..... or his/their representatives shall, on proof that any portion of it is sold, or used otherwise than in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals pay at once an amount equal to the full duty on the total quantity of spirit imported calculated at the full rate of tariff duty, viz., Rs.9-6-0 per proof gallon, minus the amount of duty thereon already paid;

(3) that, if* ..... and his/their legal representatives shall well and truly keep and perform all the conditions herein before recited, then this bond shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force,

Signed by the aforesaid ..... in the presence of

Place

Date.

* Here enter name or names of Principal or Principals.

S. 3.- R. P. B.—3-1911.—3,000

(97)

9

Fee 110/110

Superseded by 8/17

[DRAFT.]

From P. B. Warburton Esqre, I.C.S.,
Asst Secretariat to the Resident
in Mysore

To the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

Notification

No. 46
8/23rd August 1911

Approved
Ker 8/1411
459/05
(Mfg No 2205
7-4-16)
11-4-0
Cys at 8/17

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 (1) clause (b) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the Cantonment of Bangalore, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe Rs 9-6-0 per gallon as the rate of duty leviable on plain rectified spirit & compounded spirit, made in colour or flavour to resemble brandy, gin, rum or whisky, & manufactured in any place in India beyond the limits of British India, which has been lawfully imported into the Civil

Encl 2/8

(Continuation of Draft).

Civil + Military Station of Ahmedabad
under a pass from the Superintendent
Revenue :-

Provided that in the case of
plain rectified spirit imported
by Chemists & druggists who
hold a license for its use in
the manufacture of drugs,
medicines or chemicals, the
rate of duty shall be R 7-13-
per proof gallon.

By order

Sd/- P. B. Wadsworth
First Asst. to the Secretary.

To

The Publisher, Gazette of India,
for publication in Part II of
the Gazette.

M.S.
19/8/14

19/8/

S. S.—R. P. B.—5-1911.—3,000. Shf Arthpara 23/8/11

File 110/10

[DRAFT.]

From F. B. Warburton Esqre, I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Resident
in Mysore.

To The Collector, Land Station
of Bangalore.

No 5100 Ex-1
8/23 August 1911

Sir,

A.8

With reference to your letter
N. 3087, dated the 9th August 1911,
I am directed to forward herewith
a copy of the Resident's Notification
No. 446, dated this day's date
prescribing the rate of duty
leviable on foreign received
spirit & compounded spirit
made in any place in India
beyond the limits of British India
& lawfully imported into the
Land Station of Bangalore.

Samples in A.9

2. As regards the draft
amendments of the excise rules
forwarded with your letter, I
am to refer you to my
letter

Ex 24/8

(Continuation of Draft).

S.196. Rie 22/94

D

letter N. 4694 dated the 7th August 1911
& to suggest the incorporation
of the amendments in question
in the draft consolidated particulars
asked for in that letter.

Yours, etc,

First Mate Resident

M.
19/9/44

19/8

No. 14134-287.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(43)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

√+
6892
6/9/15
110/1920

Simla, the 28th August 1915.

(EXCISE).

From

The Honourable Mr. C. E. Low, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Separate Revenue Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.
The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Financial Department.
The Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces,
Separate Revenue (Excise) Department.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter, No. 2511, dated the 31st August 1914, 5768, dated the 17th September 1914, 1949-S.R., dated the 28th October 1914, 185, dated the 12th March 1915, on the subject of the readjustment of the taxation on denatured spirits and on ordinary potable spirits used in the manufacture of perfumes, etc., in India.

2. I am to state for the information of the Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces that, after consultation with the other Local Governments concerned, the Government of India have arrived at the conclusion that the following measures may suitably be taken to assist the producer of Indian spirit for commercial purposes:-

(1) The existing excise duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on denatured spirit of local manufacture may be removed.

(2)

C. & I.— E. 215.

Simple and for approval
9/9/15 1919

(2) The cost of tests of denaturing may, in the case of Indian-made spirit, be borne by the Government.

(3) The excise restrictions to which such spirit is at present subject may be relaxed in so far as this is consistent with the safety of the revenue.

(4) The excise duty on rectified spirit of Indian manufacture intended for use in the manufacture of perfumes, etc., may be reduced to ₹7-13-0 per proof gallon, as in the case of similar spirit used in the manufacture of drugs, medicines and chemicals, and subject to the same safeguards, an allowance of 5 per cent. being granted on account of wastage of the spirit in the process of manufacture.

3. The Government of India are unable to entertain proposals for the enhancement of the import duties on foreign denatured spirits. It is in their view essential that no measure should be taken which would result in an increase in the cost of denatured spirit to the commercial users of such spirit in India, to whose interest the at present smaller interest of the Indian distiller must in this case be subordinated. An enhancement of duty adequate to protect the latter against foreign competition cannot be considered, and a smaller increase to balance the allowances granted in the United Kingdom is objectionable on the same grounds of principle and is not justified on the facts. On a further examination the Government of India are not convinced that, in the case of either denatured or perfumed spirits, the grant of these allowances in the United Kingdom operates to handicap the Indian producer. The allowances (of 3d. per proof gallon for plain spirits and of 5d. per proof gallon for compounded spirits), which are given in the United Kingdom in the case of spirits exported from that country are compensation for the cost of special excise restrictions, and in the

opinion

opinion of the Government of India it has not been established that any comparable burden has been imposed on distillers in this country.

4. The Government of India at the same time desire to reduce as far as possible the restrictions to which the producer of commercial spirit in India is now subject. It has been represented by the Government of Bengal that though under the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the circular letter in the Finance Department No.571-Exc., dated the 15th February 1910, special denaturants are allowed in exceptional cases, the exigencies of excise control have led to the refusal of this concession save in a very few cases. I am to ask that the Government of Madras / Bombay / Bengal / the United Provinces may consider the possibility of relaxing this control and making the concession more real, with due regard for excise precautions. I am also to inquire whether the Excise Rules for the manufacture of denatured spirits which are at present in force in the Madras / Bombay / Bengal / United Provinces require to be modified with the same object, and whether they can, for example, be suitably applied to a sugar factory, distilling, as a by-product, spirits intended solely for denaturing.

Finally, the Government of India agree with the Government of Bengal that the Indian distiller should be freed from the charges at present levied for the examination of samples of denaturants and of denatured spirits, and for their postage to the examining officer, as it is probable that the existing rules for the test of denaturing bear more heavily on the local producer than on the importer of foreign spirit denatured in the custom-house. While, therefore, it is not intended that distillers should be relieved from the cost of denaturing or from the obligation of obtaining the prescribed

denaturants,

denaturants, the Government of India desire that the cost of checking the efficacy of denaturation should be borne by the Government.

5. This removal of the excise restrictions on the distiller will, subject, if necessary, to the sanction of the Secretary of State, be supplemented by the abandonment of the excise duty on denatured spirit, a measure which is equally in the interest of the Indian distiller and of the user of commercial spirits. The Government of India are unable, however, to accept a further proposal which has been put forward, that in order to encourage the use of industrial alcohol foreign spirit for denaturing should be imported free from the duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem. Such exemptions are contrary to the principles of the tariff, and the example which has been quoted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, of the practice in the United Kingdom is not comparable to a case under the general Indian tariff, proposals for exemption from which it has been a cardinal principle of the Government of India to reject.

At the same time, the Government of India propose to take the opportunity of removing the inequality in the operation of the tariff and excise duties on perfumed spirits, which results from the imposition of a duty of ₹13 per bulk gallon on imported perfumed spirits, while the manufacturer in India must pay ₹9-6-0 per proof gallon for locally produced spirit, and cannot therefore obtain spirit of the necessarily high strength over-proof except on payment of a heavier duty than is imposed on the imported article. This inequality is accordingly being remedied by the fourth measure stated in paragraph 2.

6. I am in conclusion to ask that the Government of

Madras

(39)

Madras
Bombay
Bengal
the United Provinces, while taking the action indicated in the first part of paragraph 4 for the removal of excise disabilities on the local production of commercial spirits, may furnish the Government of India with as accurate an estimate as it may be possible to frame of the loss of revenue involved by the first, second and fourth measures, respectively, specified in paragraph 2. On receipt of these estimates final orders to give effect to these measures will be issued after reference, if necessary, to the Secretary of State.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. L O W,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 14135-237.

A copy is forwarded to other Local Governments and Administrations (including the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India and the Honourable the Residents in Mysore and at Hyderabad) with a request that, in the event of there being any traffic in denatured and perfumed spirits in their respective provinces the administered areas under their control, they will be good enough to furnish this Department with full information on the points referred to in paragraph 6 above.

By order, etc.,

for Under Secretary to the Government of India.

B. P. B.—7-1915.—20,000.

(38)

File 110
1910

[DRAFT.]

From W. B. Warburton Esqre. I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Resident
in Nepal

To

Here enter letter No. 1413 4-287,
of the 28th August 1915, from the Govt.
of India, Dept. of Commerce & Industry

A copy of the foregoing
letter is forwarded to the
Collector, Darjeeling
Mongpoo, with the request
that in the event of there
being any traffic in de-
natured or perfumed spirits
in the Darjeeling Mongpoo
the Resident may be furnished
with full information on
the points referred to in
para: 6 of the letter from the Govt.
of India.

First Assistant

No. 66/3
dated 13th September 1915

Sent 14/9/15
No. 919/15

(37)

No. 4148 Enclos.

Office of the Collector,
Civil and Military Station,

Bangalore, 23rd/24th September 1915.

2579

OFFICE
1421
25/9/15

From

A. R. Cox, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S.,
Collector, Civil and Military Station,
B a n g a l o r e.

110/1910.

To

P. B. Warburton, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

S.12

With reference to your endorsement No. 6613 dated the 13th September 1915, re the readjustment of the taxation on denatured spirits or ordinary potable spirits used in the manufacture of perfumes, in India, I have the honour to state that all the denatured and perfumed spirits consumed in the Station are imported from abroad and are not manufactured here. Therefore it seems that no action is called for in this Station on the order of the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Collector.

24/9/15.

Kept up for approval.
27/9/15 27/9.
Kept.
May issue.
28/9

S. 22.—R. P. B.—5-1915—10,000

Please see note at the end.

S 3.—R. P. E.—7-1915.—20,000.

14

(36)

File 110
1910

[DRAFT.]

From P. B. Wadsworth Esq^re, I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Resident
in Mysore.

To The Secretary to Govt
in Mysore

No—7264—1
Dated 5th October 1915

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of Letter No. 14134-287, of the 28th August 1915, from the Govt of India, Dept of Commerce & Industry, regarding the assistance which may be rendered by Govt to the production of Indian spirit for commercial purposes, & to request that the Resident may be furnished with any ~~facts~~ suggestions which the Govt may wish to offer in the matter.

I have &c.,

A 11

Dy
No 29/9/15 AS 29/9 1st Mr Resident

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE.
Register No. 390
Date of Receipt 19/1/16
File No. 110/10

35

W.D. 196—GPB—250—21-7-15

G. R. S. 48]

No. Rev 696 GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

Dated Bangalore, 18th January 1916.

19/1

FROM

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER, ESQ., M.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Revenue Department.

To

P. B. WARBURTON, ESQ., I.C.S.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

SIR,

S.14 Adverting to your letter No.7264 dated 5th October 1915, forwarding for any suggestions which the Durbar may wish to offer in Sec II the matter a copy of letter No.14134-287 dated 28th August 1915 from the Government of India regarding the assistance which may be rendered to the producer of Indian spirit for commercial purposes, I am directed to state that under Regulation II of 1885, and rules framed thereunder, sufficient facilities already exist in the State for the manufacture and issue of denatured spirits, and spirits used exclusively in arts and manufactures.

2. With regard to the special concessions referred to in the letter under advertence, the Durbar are of opinion that the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India are generally suitable -

(i) The income at present derived from duty on denatured spirits is small, and may well be relinquished in ~~the~~ order to encourage industrial concerns.

(ii) Although the rules require the cost of all analysis made to be borne by the owner of the spirit, it is understood that the State Chemical Examiner has in practice

not been charging anything for analysis at present. The small income that may be derived if fees were levied may also, as proposed be given up for the benefit of the consumer.

(iii) As the spirit is produced in Mysore through departmental agency (though the actual manufacture is obtained through contract) no question of the restriction to which the producer of Commercial Spirit is said to be subject in British India arises here.

(iv) As regards the supply of rectified spirits for use in the manufacture of perfumes etc., there has been little or no demand till now, but the Durbar are prepared to consider the expediency of extending to them the same concessions as are now being shown in the case of similar spirits used in the manufacture of drugs, medicines etc., which, it may be mentioned are now more liberal than those suggested in para 2(4) of the communication from the Government of India.

3. Regarding the financial effect of these concessions, I am to state that it is difficult to form an exact estimate as the demand for rectified spirits for the manufacture of toilet preparations and perfumes is at present insignificant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

V.N.

S 3.—R. P. B.—7-1915.—20,000.

(33)

Fil. 110
1910

[DRAFT.]

From The Hon'ble the Col. Sir Hugh Daly,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Resident in Mysore.

To The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Department of Commerce & Industry

Sir,

10—559—1
D/22 January 1916.

With reference to your endorsement No. 14135-287, dated the 28th August 1915, requesting the readjustment of the taxation on denatured spirits or on ordinary potable spirits used in the manufacture of perfumes, &c., I have the honour to state that all the denatured & perfumed spirits used in the Coimbatore & Mysore are imported from abroad. ~~& are not manufactured in the said States.~~ Consequently there appears

A. 11

A. 13

5

(32)

(Continuation of Draft).

as regards the Station.

It be not necessary to take action in the manner indicated by the Govt. of India.

2. I enclose a copy of a letter on the subject from the Mysore Durbar —

I have, etc,

H. Daly
Resident.

H.S.
27/9/15

A.S.
27/9

22.1.16

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Notification.

Bangalore, dated the 7th April 1916.

No. 22. The Hon'ble the Resident is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st March 1916, the words "four annas and a half" shall be substituted for the words "three annas" in rule 18 of the Excise rules framed for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and issued under Notification No. 67, dated the 13th November 1907, as amended by Notifications Nos. 1 and 18, dated the 3rd January 1908 and 26th February 1910, respectively.

In supersession of Notification No. 46, dated the 23rd August 1911, the Hon'ble the Resident is pleased to prescribe that, from 1st March 1916, a duty of Rs. 11-4-0 per proof gallon shall be levied on plain rectified spirit and compounded spirit made in colour or flavour to resemble brandy, gin, rum or whisky and manufactured in any place in India beyond the limits of British India, which has been lawfully imported into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under a pass from the Superintendent of Excise.

"By order,"

T. H. ST. G. TUCKER,
First Assistant Resident.

R. P. B.—7-4-1916.—150.

(30) original cufil 459 17. A
05-

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

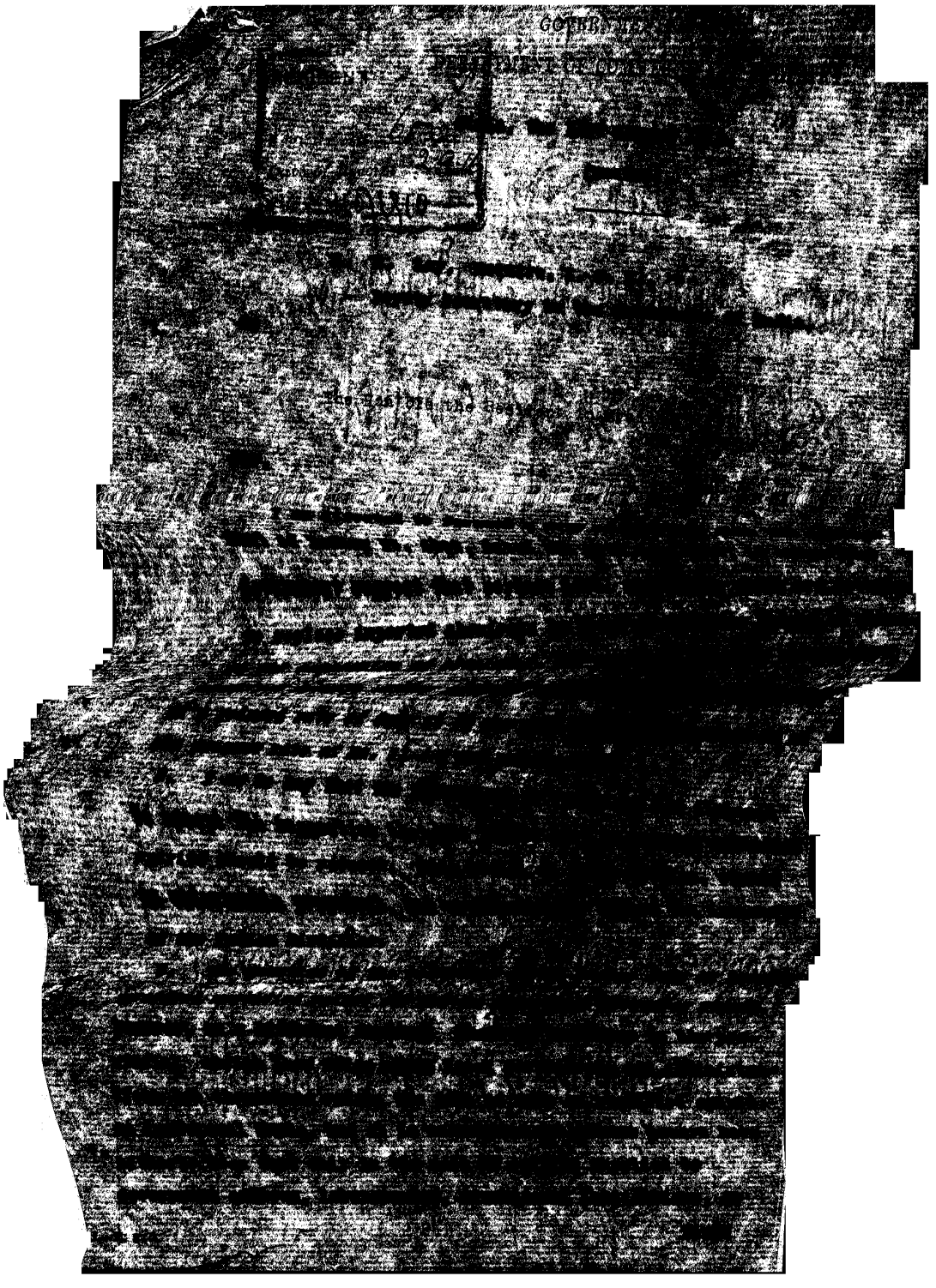
NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, dated the 12th July 1916.

No. 41. In continuation of Notification No. 22, dated the 7th April 1916, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe that, from the 9th June 1916, a duty of Rs. 14—10—0 per liquid gallon shall be levied on spirits contained in drugs, medicines and chemicals, if entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, and a duty of Rs. 11—4—0 per proof gallon, if tested.

H. V. COBB,
Resident.

R. P. B.—12-7-1916.—150.



(29) 18

No. 7647-170.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

6532 Simla, the 23rd August 1916. 191 .

2-4-16 (Excise).

110/1910

From

A. E. Ley, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay No. 6808, dated the 10th July 1916, in which that Government suggest that certain local industries which are seeking to replace imported chemicals by local manufacture should be granted the concession of obtaining, for purposes of their manufacture, rectified spirit, either imported or locally produced, on payment of a reduced rate of duty at 7½ per cent ad valorem instead of at the present rate of Rs. 11-4-0 per proof gallon.

2. I am to say that the Government of India are not disposed to accept the suggestion that the import duty on foreign rectified spirits should be reduced. This would, in their opinion, create an undesirable precedent, and would moreover injure the interests of the Indian distiller.

3. The question of the reduction of the excise duty on locally produced rectified spirit for use in industrial processes stands, however, on a different footing. There is provision in the provincial excise laws under which Local Governments and Administrations can themselves reduce the rate of duty on rectified spirit in individual cases, but it is understood that these powers have hitherto been used only in the case of spirits supplied to Government offices, laboratories, educational institutions, or

firms

firms holding contracts for the supply of tinctures and other spirituous preparations to charitable dispensaries. The Government of India are disposed to consider that the proposal to issue rectified spirit free or at a reduced rate of duty for use in industrial processes is deserving of support, if adequate precautions can be taken to prevent misuse. It is understood that this policy has been adopted in the United Kingdom, subject to certain restrictions, but it is to be observed that the concession of the free use of pure spirit in that country applies only to manufactures in which it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that the use of denatured spirit would be unsuitable or deleterious. Before, however, taking action on the proposals of the Government of Bombay, the Government of India desire to ascertain the views of other Local Governments and Administrations in the matter.

4. I am accordingly to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of your opinion as to whether it is advisable to allow the issue of locally manufactured rectified spirit for use in industrial processes free or at a reduced rate of duty, and whether adequate safeguards to prevent misuse can be imposed. If you approve of the proposal, I am to ask at what rate of duty, if any, it is suggested that the issue should be allowed, and what would be the approximate loss of revenue involved.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 7648-170.

A copy is forwarded to the Government of Bombay, for information, with reference to their letter No. 4808, dated the 10th July 1916.

(27)

No. 6808, dated Bombay Castle, the 10th July 1916.

From-The Hon'ble Mr. F.R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

An application has been received from the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company of Bombay for permission to use duty-free rectified spirit in their business. The plant of the factory is worked by sulphurated ether, which prior to the war, was obtained from Germany at an average price of annas 7 or 8 per pound. As this source of supply has been cut off, the article is now obtained from America at extremely high rates and in inadequate quantities. To obviate this difficulty the Company propose to put up a small still for the manufacture of ether and, as the principal ingredient required for the purpose is rectified spirit, they request permission to import it duty free. Applications have also been received from two chemical companies for permission to import spirit at the 7½ per cent ad valorem rate for the manufacture of ether.

2. The ice manufacturing industry is small, but it is closely connected with the comfort and even the health of the people and deserves assistance to enable it to be run as cheaply as possible. Under the Abkari Act the Governor in Council has power to reduce or even to remit altogether in individual cases the duty on Indian made rectified spirit, but he recognises that he cannot well use this power so as to conflict with the principle that the duty on imported and locally manufactured spirit should be kept as equal as possible. He is however of opinion that this and other selected local industries which are seeking to replace imported chemicals by local manufacture should be allowed to import (or to purchase Indian manufactured) rectified spirit at the 7½ per cent ad valorem rate, instead of at the special spirit rate, and I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to sanction this concession.

TRUE COPY

Section Officer

Department of Commerce & Industry

S. 3.—R. P. B.—7-1915.—20,000.

(26)

19

7 110/1916-

[DRAFT.]

From

T.A.R

No 64388 Tp

Dt 12th September 1916.

To H.E. Letter No 7647-170, dated the 28th August 1916, from the Govt of India, Dept of Commerce & Industry J.

S.18

—

A copy of the foregoing letter and of its enclosure is forwarded to the Collector, Coll. District of Bangalore, with the request that at the Resident may be favoured with his views in the matter.

6-9-16.

T.A.R

Govt 5/9/16

AD 5/9

(23) 20

No. 4261 Enclos.

Office of the Collector,
Civil and Military Station,

Bangalore, 4th October 1916.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE
BANGALORE
Register No. 7463
Date of Receipt 5-10-16
No. 4410/1916

4/10

From

A. R. Cox, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S.,
Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

To

Major. T. H. St. George Tucker, I. A.,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

S. 19 With reference to your endorsement No. 6438 dated the 12th September 1916, forwarding copy of letter
S. 18 No. 7647-170 dated the 23rd August 1916 from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Excise), regarding concession rate of duty on spirits used in manufacture, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of letter No. 2029 dated the 23rd September 1916 from the Superintendent of Excise on the subject and to state that I agree with the Superintendent of Excise in thinking that issue of rectified spirit free of any duty is undesirable in this Station and that 7½ per cent ad Valorem rate is too low to be a sufficient safe-guard to revenue. I therefore recommend that a concession rate of Rs9-6-0 per proof gallon may be levied to encourage the local industry.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. R. Cox

Collector.

S. 22—R. P. B.—5-1916.—10,000.

M.S. 7/10/16.

(24)

Letter No. 2029 dated 23rd/27th September 1916, from the - Superintendent of Excise, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

----------:0:----------

With reference to your endorsement No. 3962 dated the 13th - September 1916, forwarding for report Government of India letter No. 7647-170 dated the 23rd August 1916, regarding concession rate of duty on spirits used in manufacture, I have the honour to state that there are only two chemists in this station using rectified spirits in the manufacture of medicine and the average annual - consumption is about 100 gallons of 60° O. P. Even when the concession rate of duty was in force, one of these chemists, using nearly 3/4 of the above quantity preferred to pay the higher rate of duty and not maintain accounts to paying the lower rate and keeping accounts. This shows that duty does not affect them very much. During the last three years on an average about 20 gls. were issued at the - reduced or concession rate and the loss was about Rs. 60 a year.

2. There is another firm not having its place of business here but in Bangalore City. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals Limited, manufacture tinctures on a pretty extensive scale and import them into this station. They commenced sending their tinctures into the Station in - September last and have during the year ending August 1916, imported tinctures containing 650 proof gallons. The company is a growing concern and feel it a drag on their business to pay a duty of - Rs. 11-4-0 on a proof gallon. All the rectified spirits used in this Station as well as by the above company is manufactured in the Central Distillery, Bangalore, under the control of the Mysore - Government.

3. Duty free issue of rectified spirit is undesirable in this - Station. A 7½ per cent ad valorem rate is too low to be a - sufficient safe-guard to revenue. A concession rate of Rs.9-6-0 per proof gallon is recommended to encourage the local industry which is seeking to replace imported chemicals especially the - German drugs. This rate is in proportion to the increase in duty to the concession rate prevailing before the privilege was withdrawn

drawn. The tinctures being made in the presence of the Mysore Excise Excise authorities is a sufficient safeguard against any misuse being made of the privilege.

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C O P Y

SHERISTADAR.

9/1299.
14/10/16.

(22)

Draft

No. 7336.

7 110/1910.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. V. COBB, C. S. I., C. I. E.,
RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce and Industry.

Dated Bangalore, 18th October 1916

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 7647-170, dated
S.18 the 23rd August 1916, regarding the reduction of duty on spirit used in manufacture, I have the honour to say that there are only two chemists in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore using rectified spirit in the manufacture of medicine, and that the average annual consumption is about 100 gallons of 60° O.P. Even when, under the Residency Notification, No. 46, dated the 23rd August 1911, the concession rate of duty of Rs. 7-13-0 per proof gallon was in force in the Station, one of these chemists, using nearly 3/4ths of the above quantity, preferred to pay the higher rate of duty and not to maintain accounts for paying the lower rate of duty. The Excise Superintendent of the Station says that this shows that duty does not affect the chemists much. During the last three years, on an average about 20 gallons are said to have been issued at the reduced or concession rate and the loss to have been about Rs. 60/- a year.

S.9 (Rog. H)
x Page 511 05127 Vol III
Q. re pharmacists British Enactments in force in N. Chin States

2. There is another firm named the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.,

R. O. 1.—R. P. B.—9-1916—1,000.

Ltd., which has its place of business in the Bangalore City in the Mysore State and not in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This firm manufactures tinctures on a fairly extensive scale and imports them into the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, the quantity so imported during the 12 months, September 1915 to August 1916, being 650 proof gallons. The Company is a growing concern and would appreciate any reduction in the present rate of duty of Rs. 11-4-0 per proof gallon, as fixed in the Residency Notification No. 41, dated the 12th July 1916.

S. 17-A (before GI).

All the rectified spirit used in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as well as by the above firm is manufactured in the Central Distillery, Bangalore, under the control of the Mysore Government.

3. The Excise Superintendent and the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are of opinion that the issue of rectified spirit free of duty is undesirable in this Station and that 7½ per cent ad valorem is too low. I agree with them and would, therefore, recommend that a concession rate of Rs. 9-6-0 per proof gallon may be levied with a view to encourage the local industry which is seeking to replace imported drugs, more especially the German drugs. Having regard to the increase in duty, the proposed rate is in proportion to the concession rate which prevailed in past years. I have to add that the fact that the tinctures are made in the presence of the Mysore Excise Authorities, is a sufficient safeguard against any misuse being made of the privilege.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd H.V. Cobb

Resident.

OAS
18/10/16

No. 54-G.D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(Excise). 191 .

Delhi, the 8th January 1917.

From

A. H. Ley, Esquire, I. C. S.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 559E-I, dated the 22nd January 1916, and to say that the Government of India have now decided:-

(1) to abolish the existing excise duty of 7/8 per cent ad valorem on denatured spirit of local manufacture; and

(2) to charge to Government instead of to the distiller the cost of tests of denaturation in the case of Indian made spirit.

I am to request that steps may now be taken to give immediate effect to the above decisions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

C. & L.—E. 215.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE
BANGALORE
Register No. 4733
Date of Receipt 20/6/17

No.6765-G.

Government of India.

Department of Commerce and Industry.

Simla, the 13th June 1917.

From

S. Hardy, Esquire, I. C. S.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No.7335, dated the 18th October 1916, and to say that the Government of India accept the principle that an excise duty should not be levied on locally manufactured rectified spirit used for industrial purposes and that the duty should be remitted subject to the following conditions:-

(1) that thoroughly adequate safeguards are imposed to prevent misuse, and that if any particular concession of this nature involves extra expenditure in the way of excise establishment or otherwise, it should be borne by the parties benefitting under the concession;

(2) that the concession is only allowed in individual cases, which should be considered on their merits, and is not allowed in any cases in which the use of any kind of denatured spirit is not deleterious.

2. I am to add that the above concession is not to apply to processes for the production of articles which would be liable on importation to spirit duty under items 34, 35 or 36 of Schedule II of the

Indian

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act IV of 1916.

(19)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No.6766-G.

A copy is forwarded to the Government of Bombay, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department No.7648-170, dated the 23rd August 1916.

A copy is also forwarded to the Industries Commission.

D.S.

3.—H. P. B.—7-1915.—20,000.

(17)

24

7.110
1910.

[DRAFT.]

From

F. A. R.

20 4949
D/ 28th June 1917.

To

Here enter letter No.6765-G., dated the 13th June 1917, from the Govt. of India, Dept. of Commerce and Industry.

S.23

A copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded, for information and favour of necessary action, to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No.4261, dated the 4th October 1916.

8/29

F. A. R.

28/6/17

(16) 25

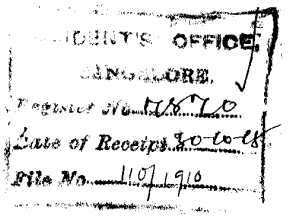
Letter No.10658, dated Simla, the 2nd October 1918, from - P. C. Tallents, Esquire, I.C.S., Offg: Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

I am directed to forward a copy of the correspondence cited in the margin*, regarding the issue duty - free of rectified - spirit of local manufacture for teaching and research purposes in educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency, subject to - certain regulations.

1. From the Government of Bombay, No.8813, dated the 30th August 1918, and enclosures.
2. To the Government of Bombay, No.10657, dated the 2nd October 1918.

2. I am to say that the Government of India have no objection to your granting a similar concession in respect of educational - institutions in Mysore.

Copy to R.O.



(15)

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE.
Number 11
Date of Receipt 30-10-18
File No
S. 23

Copy of a letter from J. L. Rieu, Esquire, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Bombay, to the - Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, No.8815, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th August 1918.

I am directed to refer to the letter from the Government of India No.6765-C., dated 13th June 1917 sanctioning the remission of the excise duty of Rs.11-4-0 per proof gallon on Indian-made rectified spirit used for industrial purposes, and to state that the - Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and the Political Resident, Aden, have been authorised by the Governor in Council to grant the concession in individual cases, subject to the conditions prescribed in that letter. The Commissioner of - Customs, Salt and Excise now proposes that he should be empowered to allow the use by universities and other educational institutions of duty-free rectified spirit of Indian manufacture for teaching and - research purposes. The Governor in Council approves of the proposal, and I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to - sanction it, subject to the accompanying rules which are based on those in force in the United Kingdom. In Sind and Aden the power will be exercised by the Commissioner in Sind and the Political - Resident, Aden, respectively. The duty-free use of Indian-made - rectified spirit is already admissible in the case of Government - educational institutions, as under a notification issued by the - Government of Bombay under the Bombay Abkari Act all excisable - articles and hemp imported, exported, transported or manufactured by, or on behalf of Government are exempt from duty.

2. The Commissioners will be instructed to consult the Divisional Educational Inspectors concerned in each case before granting permission for the use of duty-free spirit.

Rules for the receipt of duty-free undenatured Alcohol from _____ Distillery at _____ for use by Universities, - Colleges and other educational institutions for research and - teaching.

(14)

1. An application for the Absolute Alcohol required for use in research and teaching should be made by the governing body, or their representative, of the University, college or other educational institution to the Excise Commissioner (Commissioner in Sind, Political Resident, Aden, in the Settlement of Aden and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise in the rest of the Bombay Presidency) through the Collector of the district (the Collector of Bombay in the case of the Town and Island of Bombay) in which the University, College or other educational institution is situated. In the application should be mentioned the situation of the particular University, College or educational institution for research or teaching, the number of laboratories therein, the purpose or purposes to which the spirits are to be applied, the bulk quantity likely to be required in the course of a year and, if it amounts to 50 gallons or upwards, the name or names of one or more sureties or a gurantee society to join in a bond that the spirits will be used solely for the purpose requested and at the place specified.

2. The Excise Commissioner will communicate his decision to the Collector who, if the application is sanctioned, will intimate to the officer in charge of the distillery the quantity of duty-free rectified spirit to be issued annually to the University, College or institution, sending a copy of his order to the Registrar of the University or the Principal of the College or institution. Thereafter the Registrar or the Principal should apply to the distillers who will issue the spirit on transport permits obtained from the officer in charge of the distillery.

3. The spirits received at any one institution must only be used in the laboratories of that institution, and must not be distributed for use in the laboratories of any other institution or used for any other purposes than those authorised.

4. The spirits must be received under bond from a distillery and (except with special permission) in quantities of not less than 5 bulk gallons at a time. They will be obtainable only on the presentation of the requisition signed by the Collector of the district.

5.

5. On the arrival of the spirit at the institution the District Excise Inspector in whose jurisdiction the premises are situated should be informed and the vessels, casks or packages containing them are not to be opened until he is present to take account of the spirits.

6. The stock of spirits in each institution must be kept under lock in special compartment under the control of a professor or some responsible officer of the University, College or institution.

7. The spirits received by the responsible officer of the University, college or institution may be distributed by him undiluted to any of the laboratories on the same premises.

8. No distribution of spirits may be made from the receiving - laboratory to other laboratories which are not within the same - premises.

9.. A Stock Book must be provided and kept at the Receiving - Laboratory in which is to be entered on the debit side an account of the bulk and proof gallons of spirits received, with the date of receipt, and on the credit side an account of the bulk and proof gallons distributed to the other laboratories. The transport permits which accompany the spirit from the distillery to the institution must be kept with this account, and both the account and the permits should be shown, and the stock of spirit on hand permitted to be examined and gauged, on the requisition of any Excise, or Revenue officer or any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. The Registrar of the University or the Principal of the College or - institution shall furnish the Excise Commissioner through the - Collector annually by the 15th April with a statement shewing the - quantity of spirit received and used during the preceding financial year (1st April to 31st March) and the quantity remaining on balance on 31st March.

A Stock Book must also be kept at each ~~ex~~ other laboratory in which must be entered on the ~~day~~ of receipt an account of the bulk and proof gallons of spirits received from the Receiving Laboratory.

These books must be open at all times to the inspection of the

the Excise Commissioner, the Collector, the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, the Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise and the District Excise Inspector, and they will be at liberty to make any abstract from them which they may consider necessary.

10. The quantity of spirits in stock at any one time must not exceed half the estimated quantity required in a year where that quantity amounts to 20 gallons or upwards.

11. Any contravention of the regulations may involve the withdrawal of the permission to use duty-free spirit.

12. It must be understood that the Excise Commissioner reserves to himself full discretion to withhold permission for the use of duty-free spirit in any case in which the circumstances may not seem to him to be such as to warrant the grant of it.

13. The use of duty-free spirit for the preservation of Natural History or other specimens cannot be allowed.

Copy of a letter from F. G. Tallents, Esquire, I.C.S., Offg: Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Bombay, No.10657, dated the 2nd October 1918.

In reply to your letter No.8613, dated the 30th August 1918, I am directed to say that the Government of India approve of your proposal to extend the concession of the issue duty-free of rectified spirit of local manufacture, sanctioned in this Department's letter No.6765-G, dated the 13th June 1917, to the case of a similar spirit used for teaching and research purposes in educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency. The concession will be subject to the rules framed by the Local Government.

Copy to R. O.

R. O. 178. (5) [redacted] F. B.—7-1918.—

(11)

Encl 2:- Copy of no. 7749 & its enclosures

MYSORE RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 12th Nov. 1918

No. 7749/Encl 2

A copy of the marginally* noted letter, ~~with~~ and of its enclosures, is forwarded to the Collector, Cen. Station of Bangalore, for information, in continuation of endt. No. 4949, dated 28th June 1917, S. 24 and for favour of necessary action

*No. 10655 dated 12th October 1918, from the Govt. of India, Dept. of Commerce & Industry

O/C (with favour)

CAS. 31/10/18

First Assistant Resident

AR 31/10

(10)

No. 4650

Office of the Collector,
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.
Dated 9 July 1919.

From

T. J. Tasker, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Collector, C. & M. Station,
B A N G A L O R E.

To

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE
Register No. 5352
Date of Receipt 10-7-19
No. 110
1919

Major C. T. C. Plowden, I. A.,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore, B A N G A L O R E.

S.26

With reference to your office endorsement No. 7749 - dated the 12th November 1918, I have the honour to state that the only institution enjoying the concession referred to is the Institute of Science. The Excise Superintendent drafted rules on the Bombay precedent, but, considering the small extent of any possible loss of revenue due to misappropriation of duty-free spirit, I do not think that the prescription of rules and accounts is called for.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. Tasker
C O L L E C T O R.

Office of the Collector,
Excise Department,
No. 401 Ex. C. & M. Station, Bangalore,
22nd September 1921

CENTRAL OFFICE
Class K
Serial No. 3

From:

T. J. Thaker, Esquire, O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Collector: Civil and Military Stations of Bangalore.

To

The Commissioner of Excise and Salt,

Bangalore.

Thro' the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir

Issue of Rectified Spirits for use in the manufacture of medicines etc. at a duty of Re. 5/- per proof gallon.

In forwarding a copy of instructions issued by me for the regulation of the use of rectified spirits as above, the Managing Director of the Mysore Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bangalore has (Private State) requested to be allowed to use rectified spirits for the manufacture of his preparations at the rate of duty fixed by you (Re. 5/- per proof gallon) for export to this District and to the rest of British India.

2. As duty on rectified spirits, as such, is assessed at present, under the orders of the Government of India, at Re. 10-12-0 per proof gallon, I request to be favoured with a copy of the Board's notification or other order on the subject and any other correspondence connected therewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. J. Thaker

(8)

Instructions for the regulation of use of rectified spirit for manufacture of medicines or for use in scientific or industrial purposes in Bengal, on payment of duty at Rs.5/- per proof gallon.

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Any bonafide manufacturer of medicine in bulk, whether Allopathic Homeopathic, Kabiraji or Hakimi, or any person requiring spirit for any bonafide scientific or industrial purpose will be entitled to obtain spirit on payment of duty of Rs.5/- per I.P. gallon from any distillery or bonded spirit warehouse in Bengal and to use it solely for the manufacture of medicines in bulk, or for scientific or other industrial purposes, on the following conditions:-

(1) A person requiring spirit for manufacture of medicines in bulk, or for any scientific or industrial purpose shall apply to the Collector of Excise of the district for permission to get spirit at the reduced rate of duty. The Applicant shall state definitely the different varieties of medicines he wishes to manufacture with the spirit, and whether he intends to manufacture them for sale in bulk to wholesale or retail dealers in medicines or to dispensaries. If the application to be for use of spirit for some industrial or scientific purpose, full details of the purpose for which spirit would be required shall be stated.

(2) No such application will be entertained unless the applicant for the manufacture of medicines in bulk is likely to use not less than 100 and not more than 250 proof gallons of spirit per month, and unless the applicant requiring spirit for a scientific or industrial purpose, is likely to use not less than 50 proof gallons of spirit per month. A manufacturer of medicines using more than 250 L.P. gallons of spirit per month shall abide by the rules laid down for the manufacture of Tinctures, absolute alcohol and other medicinal preparations in a bonded laboratory supervised by such Excise staff as the Commissioner of Excise will direct.

(3) On receipt of such application the Superintendent of Excise of the district will make an enquiry and satisfy himself whether the application is bonafide, and whether the applicant is a fit and proper

person

person to whom the permission may be granted. He will thereupon submit a report to the Collector, and the Collector can then grant the applicant a special permit to obtain spirit at a duty of Rs.5/- per proof gallon from a distillery or bonded spirit warehouse in Bengal.

(4) The spirit so obtained will be conveyed under the usual pass to the premises of the applicant, and will there be stored in casks, vats, or other approved receptacles which shall be kept under a special lock and key of the applicant or Manager appointed by him and the Collector. The applicant or his Manager will have to gauge and prove the spirit on receipt in the premises, and note the strength and bulk quantity received in the pass, and in a register which will be kept by him for the purpose. He will be bound to report immediately to the Superintendent of Excise if there is any difference between the quantity of spirit issued from the distillery or warehouse and that received by him.

(5) The stock of spirit must be kept in a secure place by the applicant or his Manager.

(6) All issues of spirit for manufacture of medicines or for a scientific or industrial purpose will be made by the applicant or his Manager or some other duly approved officer, and all operations wich such spirit will be conducted under the personal supervision of the officer concerned. After each day's issues are over, the officer concerned will personally enter in an account book the quantity of spirit taken out and the purpose for which it has been used.

(7) The officer in charge of the distillery or warehouse from which the spirit is issued will keep a note of the quantity of spirit taken therefrom in his register, and specify the same in return No.78, He will also check the pass on its return to him and note whether the full quantity has been acknowledged by the permit holder. If not, the matter should be reported to the Superintendent of Excise for necessary action.

(8) An account in Form I below is to be kept by each such applicant showing

showing the receipts of spirit and it's issue for the preparation of medicines or for scientific or industrial purposes and the balance stock from day to day. Manufacturers of medicines will be required to keep accounts in forms II and III as well.

(9) Copies of the accounts mentioned above shall be submitted monthly to the Superintendent of Excise.

(10) Any person to whom the permission referred to above is granted shall always give full facility to inspect his premises, and to check the accounts and the stock of spirit to an Excise officer authorised by the Collector or Superintendent of Excise. He shall also execute a Bond of Rs.4000/- for proper and honest conduct, and for the bonafide use of the spirit solely for the purpose for which it is obtained.

Sd. S. C. Mukerjee,
Commissioner of Excise & Salt, Bengal.

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"OFFICE COPY"

BJ

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE OFFICE, AND GOODS TO THE CITY STATION.

Telegrams:
"HARVESTER."

Codes:
A. B. C. 5TH EDITION
MARCONI INTERNATIONAL
CODE

Office:
"PATAN VILAS,"
RACE COURSE ROAD,
BANGALORE,
S. INDIA.

MYSORE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.
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7934
18-10-21

Bangalore 17-10-21

11070

Major C.T.C. Plowden I.A.
Secretary to the Resident in Mysore
Bangalore

OCT 18 1921

Dear Sir,

(Please see 5128 Rev. 8/11)

We should be grateful if you would endeavour to send your acceptance of the new rules for the sale of Methylated Spirit to the Collector, in order that we may approach the Mysore Government accordingly.

We have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servants

MYSORE PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.

(9) 50

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE OFFICE, AND GOODS TO THE CITY STATION.

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Works:
SHESHADRIPURAM,
BANGALORE.

C.P. means B.P.

2992

21-10-21

Ref. No. 110/Cf/10

Bangalore 19-10-21

C.T.C.Plowden Esq.I.A.
Secretary to the Resident in Mysore
Bangalore

Dear Sir,

With reference to the writers call yesterday the letter from the Excise Collector was sent on the 22 nd.ult. The number of the same was 401.

Yours faithfully

Thank you for the letter from the Collector Cochin Cochin about a ban matter been taken up in it.?

Please see D. 28 which is addressed by the Director, Commercial Intelligence, to the Control of Cochin & Travancore, Bangalore, who' this office is by them forwarded to the Cochin officer and a reply is awaited.

Please see D. 401 of the D.C.I. Cochin. The required order for the export ban of Sandalwood oil is to be issued and further consideration. Draft submitted.

The question has been referred to the Durbar and is still pending with them. Vide D.O. 4/8/21

21/10/21

21/10/21

7/12/21 No. 218

(3)

No. 9338 Enclos

C. O. 45.—R. P. B.—8-1921.—5,000.

31

Dated Bangalore, 25 October 1921.

From

Major C. T. C. Plowden,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Managing Director,
Mysore Pharmaceuticals Ltd,
Subbarayapuram, Bangalore.

R. 29030 Reference my/his letter/telegram No. dated the 17th/19th October 1921.

Subject:—

Issue of Rectified Spirits for use in the manufacture of at a duty Rs. 5 per proof gallon.

The Collector, Civil Station of Bangalore, has addressed the Commr of Excise & Salt, Bengal, in the matter and his reply is awaited. The question of introducing wholesale rules for the importation, sale and sale of denatured spirits in the Station has been referred to the Board and is still pending with them.

Secretary to the Resident

CAP. 21/10/21

21/10

G.P. 82—1,99,912—28-10-19.

C.R.No. 3526 Annexure 1 of 21

Tel.No.5103 (Office)
" 5103-A(Secy.)
Telegraphic address:
"Separate Revenue" P.Box No.403.

OFFICE OF THE Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue)
STATION Triplicane, Madras.
Date the 18th November 1921.

From

D.M.Strathie Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Board,
Separate Revenue,
Triplicane, Madras.

To

To the Collector,

C. & M. Station,

B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

Subject.

Spirit - rectified - issue - duty free for industrial purposes, subject to adequate safeguards.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No.440 Ex. dated 10th November 1921, I am to inform you that in this Presidency rectified spirit may be issued duty free for industrial purposes, subject to the following conditions:-

(i) that thoroughly adequate safeguards are imposed to prevent misuse, and that if any particular concession of this nature involves extra expenditure in the way of excise establishment or otherwise, it should be borne by the parties benefiting under the concession. No rules have been laid down about the safeguards necessary. They must vary with each case e.g. the Government Soap Works at Calicut have been granted the concession on the sole condition that the spirit is kept under lock and key by the works Manager personally;

(ii) that the concession is only allowed in individual cases, which should be considered on their merits, and is not allowed in any cases in which the use of any kind of denatured spirit is not deleterious.

2. I am also to add that the above concession is not to apply to processes for the production of articles such as perfumed spirits, cordials etc. which would be liable on importation to spirit duty under items 31, 32 or 33 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act VI of 1921.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary.

Copy to the Resident in Mysore.

E.P./18-11-21.